NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

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ON SWINE.

THE feeding and fattening of swine is a subject of great importance to the farmer. Pork furnishes a considerable portion of the animal food consumed in his family, and constitutes in most cases a material item in his marketable produce. The prevailing impression is that the fattening of swine can seldom be pursued with profit to any extent beyond the consumption of the offal of the kitchen, dairy and farm. Some instances have come within our own observation, in which it has been attended with serious losses, though it is obvious that the result must depend materially upon the current prices of grain and pork, which are always subject to fluctuations, and do not always bear the same relation to each other. That swine are most useful as general scavangers, eating what nothing else will consume, and that no animal kept on the farm is so profitable in producing manure, and manure of a very valuable character, are circumstances which make a considerable figure on the credit side of their account.

If instances are frequent in which farmers have found the return from the feeding or fattening of swine a very inadequate compensation for the labor and expense, others have come within our observation, presenting a different result; and therefore the subject deserves attention, and any actual and careful experiments in relation to it which have been made, deserve to be encouraged and recorded. In all agricultural subjects, facts which have been carefully established, are the most valuable sources of instruction. I shall therefore proceed to detail some which have come under my own observation.

Two intelligent and respectable farmers, one of whose establishments I visited the last winter, gave me an account of their mode of feeding, the process of which I witnessed at the time. I subjoin the account from my agricultural journal.

1833. Dec. D. N. is now fattening three swine, whose daily allowance is one peck of meal each. Indian corn, buckwheat, and oats, mixed in equal quantities, constitute their provender. Corn is now worth 84 cts., buckwheat 56 cts., and oats 40 cts. per bushel. One peck of the mixture would cost therefore about 15 cents.

P. C. is now fattening three large swine. Their provender consists of oats and corn in equal quantities ground together. Of this they have more than twelve quarts each per day, stirred in cold water. Corn is worth 84 cts., oats 42 cts. per bushel. Twelve quarts of this provender, making no charge of one sixteenth for grinding, would amount to 24 cts. per day. The last named swine were extraordinarily fine, weighing considerably over 400 lbs. each, when dressed, and were sold for seven cents per lb. What amount of live weight they gained per day is not ascertained: but if we suppose it to be two pounds each per day, and this would be a large gain, it is evident that the returns would by no means equal the expense.

From the Nantucket Inquirer of last autumn, I extract the following account: "A porker was raised in this town the past season touching which we have the following particulars—weight March 25th, 75 lbs.—weight December 16th, 470 lbs.—increase in 267 days, 395 lbs. or 23 1-2 ounces per day. Average of corn consumed per day, 4 1-2 pints." This is the whole of the account given. It would have been useful to know how the corn was given; whether ground or not ground; whether cooked or not cooked.

John Andrew, Esq. formerly of Salem, informed me that a Mr. Ray, in the interior of New Hampshire, made an exact experiment in the feeding of swine. He put up sixteen and employed a man, whose exclusive business it was to take care of them, and to whom he gave his board as a compensation for his labor. He fed them entirely upon Indian hasty pudding. Corn at the time was valued at one dollar per bushel. He sold his pork for six cents per pound and realized a profit of from two to three dollars per hog. In this case it is desirable to know what the hogs actually gained in weight during the process of feeding; how long they were in being fattened; and what was the value of them when first put up. But this information is not attainable.

John Bellows, Esq. of Walpole, put up two swine, 15th Dec. 1833, to be fattened. When put up, one weighed 107 lbs., one 116 lbs. When killed and dressed, 2d April, 1834, one weighed 233 lbs., one 243 lbs. Together with the slops from the kitchen, they consumed as nearly as could be ascertained, three bushels of raw corn at first, and afterwards twelve bushels ground into meal and the meal scalded; making in the whole fifteen bushels of corn.

223 lbs. live weight at 5 cts. -	$11 50
476 lbs. pork, at 6 cts. - -	28 55
Balance in favor of swine, -	$17 41
15 bushels corn at 84 cts. -	12 60
Profit, - -	$4 81

The Hempstead (L. I.) Inquirer states that Mr. Doty, of that town, slaughtered on the 23d December, a couple of pigs 14 months old, which weighed as follows: one 611 lbs., the other 578 lbs., making a total of 1189 lbs. These pigs, says the editor, were fed upon apples and milk through the latter part of the summer and one or two of the first fall months. Since it was designed to fatten them, they have been fed upon Indian meal.

Elias Taylor, of Charlemont, an experienced and shrewd farmer, mentioned to me an experiment made by himself in fattening four hogs. He boiled for them three bushels of potatoes, and added to them when boiled one peck of Indian meal—mashed the potatoes with the meal and added cold water. He then left this mixture to ferment; and when it had become sour he fed his swine freely with it. He says his hogs gained surprisingly on this food, and never throve faster; and that they were fed at a small expense. This statement certainly deserves attention, though it is much to be regretted that it was not managed and detailed with more correctness.

The value of fermented food for swine has often been stated and urged. My own experiments in this matter have not been made with sufficient exactness, nor for a sufficient length of time, to authorize me to speak with confidence on the subject, though they incline me to think favorably of it. "The most profitable mode in the estimation of Arthur Young, of converting any kind of corn into food for swine, consists in grinding it into meal, and mixing the latter with water, in cisterns, in the proportion of five bushels of meal to one hundred gallons of water. This must be well stirred several times in a day, for a fortnight, during warm weather, or for three weeks in a colder season, at the expiration of which time it will have fermented and become acid. In this state, and not before, the wash is ready for use; it ought to be stirred every time before feeding, and it will be necessary to keep two or three cisterns fermenting in succession in order to prevent it being used before it is duly prepared. The difference of profit between feeding in this manner, and giving the grain whole or only ground, Mr. Young adds, is so great, that whoever tries it once will not be induced to change it for the common methods."—*Complete Grazier*, p. 297.

A recent experiment detailed in the British Farmer's Magazine, of November last, corroborates these statements and deserves attention.

"I always," says the writer, Mr. Bolton, "feed my pigs on sour food, which I have invariably found to fat them faster, and make the flesh firmer and whiter, than when given in any other state. The following is my method of preparing it. As soon as the potatoes are steamed I have them, while quite hot, beaten to a pulp, and mixed with bran in the proportion of 28 lbs. of bran to a sack (240 lbs.) of potatoes; and this mixture is put into a vat for ten or twelve days until quite sour; this food makes them fat enough for porkers or small bacons. When I require them more than commonly fat, I begin with 50 lbs. of barley flour, instead of the bran, to each sack of potatoes, gradually increasing the quantity of flour till it amounts to half the weight of potatoes; when the quantity of flour if greater than the moisture of the potatoes will absorb, I add a sufficient quantity of water to make it into a thick paste. I never give it until it has fermented. I send you the result of some experiments to ascertain the weight gained on this food in a given time; and also the proportion which the live and dead weight of some of my pigs bore to each other.

Two pigs put up to feed for thirty days—

No. 1 weighed at putting up 102 lbs.—No. 2, 109 lbs.

Put to feed on Potatoes and bran soured, but allowed to run out all the time of feeding; at the end of thirty days they were killed, when No. 1 weighed 158 lbs. No. 2, 172

102 109

Gain in 30 days, 56 Gain, 63 lbs.

No. 1 weighed dead 104 lbs. No. 2 do. 113 lbs., or about 13 to 20.

Two Berkshire pigs, about seven weeks old, weighed—No. 1, 33 lbs., No. 2, 28 lbs., April 21, 1832. Killed for bacon, Nov. 19, when No. 1 weighed 419 lbs., No. 2, 404 lbs. live weight.

April 21, 33 28

Increase, 386 lbs. gain, 376 lbs. in 212 days. Dead weight of No. 1, 330 lbs, or in proportion to

live as 16 to 20. Dead weight of No. 2, 316 lbs. or in proportion to live as 15 3-4 to 20.

These pigs were never confined, but at all times had liberty to run in a small field with other pigs; they were fed with potatoes and bran floured until the 1st of October, from which time they had along with two small bacon pigs and some porkers potatoes and barley flour, commencing with 50 lbs. of flour to the sack of potatoes, and each week increasing the quantity of flour 10 lbs. so that at last they had 110 lbs. of flour to the sack. The small bacon pigs weighed, No. 1 alive 204 lbs. dead 141
2 do. 215 lbs. do. 149
Or in the proportion of 14 to 20.

I shall now take leave to detail some experiments of my own in the feeding of swine.

EXPERIMENT I.

Two hogs about one year old, one of them a barrow in very good condition, the other a barrow recently gelded, and in ordinary condition, were put up to be fed exclusively upon Indian hasty pudding or Indian meal boiled with water. We began feeding them on the first of March, 1831, and weighed them again on the 19th of the same month. In the 18 days they consumed six bushels of Indian meal. They were offered cold water to drink, but did not incline to take any.

The result—

No. 1 weighed on 1st March,	-	233 lbs.
do. do. 19th do.	-	269
Gain,		36
No. 2 (recently gelded) weighed 1st March		190 lbs.
do. do. 19th		247
Gain,		57

The gain of the two was 93 lbs. in 18 days. The quantity of meal consumed by them was 10 qts. per day to the two. This allows 30 qts. to a bushel deducting 2 for grinding. The price of corn at the time was 70 cts. per bushel. The expense of the increased weight is 4,5 cts. per lb.

March 21, 1831. Killed the hog mentioned first in the foregoing experiment. Live weight 273 lbs. Weight when dressed 215 lbs. Loss in offal, loose fat included, 59 lbs. or a little more than one fifth.

EXPERIMENT II.

No. 2, mentioned above, weighed—		
	On 23d March,	253 lbs.
	On 30th April,	312
	In 38 days, gain,	59 lbs.
No. 3, a shoat purchased from a drove, weighed		
	On 28th March,	100 lbs.
do. do.	On 30th April,	151
	Gain in 33 days,	51 lbs.

This is a fraction over 1 lb. 8 oz. per day each, nearly 1 lb. 9 oz.

In this case their food was exclusively boiled potatoes mashed with Indian meal. Exact amount consumed not ascertained, but fed as freely as they would bear.

EXPERIMENT III.

The two last named hogs were for the next twenty days, put upon Indian hasty pudding exclusively, with the following result:

No. 2 weighed on 30th April,	312 lbs.
do. do. 20th May,	382 lbs.
Gain in 20 days,	70 lbs.
No. 3 weighed on 30th April,	151 lbs.
do. do. 20th May,	185 lbs.
Gain in twenty days,	34 lbs.

The two in the above named twenty days, consumed four and one half bushels of meal cooked as above. Meal 78 cents per bushel. Gain of the two 104 pounds in 20 days.

EXPERIMENT IV.

Sundry swine purchased from a drove and fed with meal and potatoes; washed and mashed.—

	28th March, 1831.	19th May, 1831.
No. 1 weighed	97 lbs.	165, gain 52 days, 68 lbs.
2 do.	134	182 do. 48
3 do.	100	186, do. 86

The two following raised on the farm, and fed as above—

	25th of April, 1831.	19th of May, 1831.
No. 4 weighed	151 lbs.	206, gain 24 days 55 lbs.
5 do.	140	165, do. 26

EXPERIMENT V.

In this case it was not intended to force their thrift, but to keep the swine in an improving condition. They were shoats of the last autumn, and were of a good breed.

Tuesday, 3d April, 1833. Put up four shouts, and began feeding them with Indian hasty pudding.

	3d April.	22d April.	25th June.
No. 1,	176 lbs.	202 lbs. gain 25	264 lbs. gain 62
2,	119	153 do.	34 226 do 73
3,	150	170 do.	20 218 do. 48
			[Total, 183 pounds.
4,	121	145 do.	24 Killed 30th May.

From the 3d of April to 22d of April, the above swine consumed seven bushels and one peck of Indian meal. From 22d of April to 25th of June, seven bushels of Indian meal, cooked as above.

One of the above, No. 4, was killed on the 20th May; being absent the live weight was not ascertained.

On the 25th of June the three remaining hogs were weighed, and in the 63 days, from 22d April to 25th of June, they had gained in that time 183 pounds, as above.

After 30th of May, when one of them was killed one peck of meal made into hasty pudding with a small allowance of the waste of the kitchen for a part of that time, lasted them three days, that is, 22-25 or less than a quart, say 7-8ths of a quart per day to each.

☞At first we employed half a bushel of Indian meal to make a kettle of hasty pudding; but we soon found that a peck of meal by being boiled sufficiently would make the same kettle nearly full of hasty pudding, and of sufficient consistency. The kettle was a common sized, five pail kettle, set in brick work in the house; and it was remarkable that the peck of meal produced near the same quantity of pudding that we obtained from the half bushel, which showed the importance of inducing the meal to take up all the water it could be made to absorb.

The price of Indian corn was at that time 75 cts. per bushel—30 quarts of meal to a bushel deducting the toll. The amount of meal consumed in the whole time, from 3d April to 25th June, was 14 1-4 bushels—the cost $10,69—the total gain, making no allowance for the gain of No. 4, from 22d of April to 30th May, which was not ascertained was 287 pounds.

The gain of No. 1, 2 and 3, from 22d April to 25th June was 183 lbs. in 63 days; and allowing one peck to serve the three hogs for three days, required 5 1-4 bushels, the cost of which was $3,94. The live weight could not be estimated at less than 4 cents per pound, when pork was at market 6 cents.

The value of the 183 lbs. therefore was equal to $7,32, or at 5 cts. to $9,15.

The gain of the swine for the first 19 days, from 3d to 22d April was,

No 1, 26 lbs. or 1,368 per day.
" 2, 34, " or 1,789 "
" 3, 20, " or 1,052 "
" 4, 24, " or 1,263 "

The gain from 22d April to 25th June, 63 days was,

No. 1, 62 lbs. or 0,984 per day.
" 2, 73, " or 1,158 "
" 3, 48, " or 0,761 "

The difference of daily gain in the two periods, was attributable to the diminished quantity of meal. The question then arises, whether the first mode of feeding was as economical as the second.

In the first 19 days, 7 bushels 1 peck consumed, gave 104 lbs. gain. In the next 63 days, 5 bushels 1 peck consumed, gave 183 lbs. gain.

Had the first gain been in proportion to the second gain in reference to the meal consumed, the 7 1-4 bushels which gave 104 lbs. should have given 252 5-7. This great disparity can be explained only in the more economical preparation of the meal, by which a peck taking up as much water as it would contain, gave a kettle nearly full of pudding, when half a bushel of meal imperfectly prepared, gave little more. This seems to demonstrate the great advantage of cooked food, both as it respects its increase of bulk, and the improvement of its nutritive properties. Whether it would apply to those substances, whose bulk is not increased by cooking, equally as to Indian meal and the like, is a matter which experiments can only determine.

Such are some few trials in reference to the feeding and fattening of swine, which I have made or information of which I have obtained from other sources, which may at least lead the inquisitive farmer to further experiments and inquiries on a subject of great importance to his interest. The inferences to be made from them I shall leave to others. The results, as will be observed are not uniform. The thrift of animals much depend on various other circumstances, besides the kind or quantity of food given them. Much depends on the breed as every farmer knows; much on the health of the animal; something on the season of the year. I failed in attempting to fatten several swine in one case, though they were carefully attended and various kinds of feed were tried, and the failure was totally inexplicable until they were slaughtered, when the intestines were found corroded with worms resembling those found in the human stomach, and this I have no doubt prevented their thrift. The same fact has occurred in another instance, and with the same result. I failed in attempting to fatten some other swine, which had been driven to a considerable distance and exposed probably not half fed on the road, to severe cold and storms. Some of them were frost-bitten in their limbs; and though attended and fed in the most careful manner, they made no progress for months. In an experiment recently made of giving swine raw meal mixed with water, I have found a falling off in their gain of nearly one

half, compared with giving their food cooked, such as boiled potatoes, and carrots mixed with meal while hot; the result being in a stye containing a number of swine, as 279 to 500. In respect to confinement or freedom, various opinions are entertained. "Elder Turner of New York, says that hogs should never know what liberty is, but should be kept close all their lives, and as inactive as possible. That by this method double the quantity of pork can be produced, with the same expense of feed."* F. Peabody, Esq. informed me that the Shakers at Canterbury, N. H. told him that they deemed it indispensable to the thriving of their swine that they should have access to water, to wallow or wash themselves in; and that they by no means did so well without it. On this point I have no trial farther than to satisfy myself that fatting hogs are injured by being suffered to root in the earth.

With respect to the age at which it is advantageous to put up swine to fatten, I have only to remark, that it is with swine as with other animals, there are some breeds which come much sooner to maturity than others. A successful farmer in Saratoga county, N. Y. says that March pigs killed about Christmas, are the most profitable for pork. Four pigs of what is called the Grass breed, were slaughtered at Greenfield, New York, which weighed 348 lbs. 318 lbs. 310 lbs. and 306 lbs. at nine months and seventeen days old.

On this point, however, I take leave to present a letter with which I was honored by John Lowell, Esq. whose authority in the agricultural community is justly estimated.

Boston, April 18, 1831.

"To Rev. Henry Colman:

"*Dear Sir*—I have been prevented by the state of my eyes from answering your inquiries as to my experience in raising old or young pigs *

* * * * I never *wintered* any pigs, as no person resides on my place from Dec. 1st to May 1st. It was therefore matter of importance to me to ascertain on what description of pigs, or rather of what age, the most flesh could be put in my limited time with similar treatment. I may say that I have fully and clearly ascertained, from a trial of 20 years, that pigs of from 25 to 30 lbs. will give nearly double, in some remarkable cases three times as many pounds as shoats of six months, weighing from 100 to 150. I have taken two pigs of a hundred pounds each, age 6 months, and never was able between May and November, to get them above 180, rarely above 170. I have taken three pigs of about thirty lbs. each, and on the same food which I gave to the two, they would weigh from 170 to 180 each in the same period;—nay, I have taken pigs of 200 and never could get them to weigh more than 300 in seven months on my food. The way I ascertain the quantity of food is, that I never give any thing but the produce of my dairy, and the refuse of the garden, peaches, apples and cabbages, which are uniform generally.

3 pigs of 90 wt. or 30 wt. each will give ordinarily 510 lbs
less original weight 90 often not more than 60.
Gain, 420

2 pigs of 100 wt. each, will ordinarily give— 340 lbs.
less original wt. 200
Gain, 140 lbs.

"But the three pigs of 90 will not consume for the first 3 months half so much as the two of 100 each, and I have kept a fourth and sold it in August for quarter pork.

"There is nothing new or remarkable in these facts. It is the law of the whole animal creation. It is true of the calf, and of man. The child of 7 pounds quadruples its weight in 12 months, and the calf of 60 wt. if fine and well fed, will weigh 600 wt. at the end of the year, and (if female) will not double the last weight at any age.

Yours, very respectfully,
J. Lowell.

"P. S.—It should be remarked that the weight at purchase is live weight, and at sale dead or net weight, because in truth to the owner this is the true mode of considering the subject. No doubt my sort of food is peculiarly favorable to young animals, it consisting in very liberal allowance of milk. If the older pigs were at once put on Indian meal they would attain to 250 at a year old, but the cost of the meal at seventy cents per bushel would amount to 9 dollars, and if the first cost, 5 dollars 50 cents be added, and the pig sold at 6 cents, there would be but 2 dollars gain on two pigs of 100 lbs. each; while three small pigs, without meal fed on milk would give 24 dollars in the same time. I do not mean to give minute details, but general views. As an important qualification of the foregoing statement it should be added that shoats of six months bought out of droves, have usually been stinted in their growth, and animals like trees recover slowly after a check. I presume if shoats were taken from a careful and liberal owner, the difference would be less. But as a general law, it may be safely affirmed, that weight for weight at the purchase, the younger the animal the greater the positive, and the far greater the nett gain. At least such is my own experience and belief."

The foregoing letter of this intelligent and practical farmer is entitled to particular consideration. I have one or two other statements which deserve attention. It is stated in the Domestic Encyclopedia, article Soiling, "that twenty-five shoats were fed for three months with green clover cut from less than one acre; they were then fed on Indian corn, and when killed weighed three thousand pounds." This is certainly an extraordinary statement, and I have no other authority for it than what is here given. But the Rev. Thomas Mason, of Northfield, Mass. showed me the 27th of September last, three fine thrifty swine, about nine months or more old, nine tenths of whose feed, as he assured me, since the 13th of May last, had been obtained from one eighth of an acre of clover, cut and given them green.

The preceding facts and experiments encourage the belief that hogs may be raised and fattened by the farmer to advantage, where corn is worth about seventy cents per bushel, and his pork will bring him 6 cents per pound. Like almost every other business, especially of an agricultural nature success must greatly depend on skill, care, selection and good management. The best swine that I have ever found, have been in dairy countries; for there cannot be a doubt that milk and whey for every animal are among the most nutritious of aliments. Indian meal probably ranks next, though many farmers prefer a mixture of provender, such as corn, oats, rye or barley; but I believe in all cases cooked food will have a decided advantage over that which is given in a raw state, an advantage more than equivalent to the labor and expense of its preparation. Potatoes are a valuable article of food, but the pork is not so good as that fattened upon corn. Carrots are more nutritious than potatoes. Corn given in a raw state, or on the ear, is a most wasteful management.

Swine ought to be kept on every farm in sufficient numbers to consume all the offal and waste of the dairy and kitchen. If beyond this a breed can be obtained which will arrive at early maturity, and which can be advantageously grass fed, or kept at a small expense and in an improving condition through the summer; and being put up to fatten early in autumn, and forced as much as possible, so as to be sent to market early in the winter, the farmer will ordinarily find a fair profit in this branch of husbandry. A very great advantage is found in the keeping of swine, from the valuable returns of manure, both in quantity and quality, which are obtained from them, where care is taken to supply them with the raw materials for the manufacture. Too much care cannot be bestowed in the selection of the breed, and the general health of the animal when put up to feed; and it is strongly recommended to every careful farmer, occasionally to weigh the animal and measure the feed, that he may ascertain seasonably on which side the balance of debt or credit is likely to fall. Nothing is more prejudicial to good husbandry than mere guesses and random conjectures: and though the result of our operations may not meet either our wishes or expectations, an intelligent and reflecting mind will be always anxious as far as practicable to know precisely how far they correspond with or disappoint them. Truth, exact simple truth in every thing, is the proper pursuit and the most valuable possession of the human mind; and more nearly than any thing else, connected with man's true interest and happiness.

Henry Colman.

Meadowbanks, Deerfield, April 30, 1834.

*New York Memoirs of Agriculture, vol. 2, p. 50.

NEW BAKE STOVE.

We have seen a baking and cooking apparatus, the invention of *Dr. Nott*, which bids fair to supersede the common stove for culinary purposes, as well as the tin baker now in use for baking in front of fires, by means of reflected heat. Dr. N.'s apparatus is also constructed for baking by the reflection of heat; but its superiority over the tin baker, now used, consists in its cooking and baking more quickly and perfectly—in excluding the external air—in taking but a very trifling amount of fuel, (three quarts of charcoal being sufficient to to bake half a dozen loaves of bread)—and in its adaptation for use in any place—being as well calculated for cooking out of doors, in the open air, as in the kitchen. And its superiority for the purpose of baking and cooking, over the common stove, consists in its taking not a quarter of the fuel which that requires—in giving out but little or no heat externally—and being easily moved from place to place, and put out of the way when not required for use.—*Schenectady Whig.*

Prolific. In reaping a field of winter wheat, a few days since, Mr. Lemuel Tracy, of Cornish, N. H. gathered from the product of one kernel of wheat 41 heads, containing 1419 kernels, at least nine-tenths of which were plump and sound.—*Vermont Republican.*

From the Quarterly Journal of Agriculture, &c.

CULTIVATION OF TARES IN THE UNITED STATES.

Sir :—In compliance with my promise, I send you some remarks for insertion in your well conducted and valuable publication, on the cultivation of the plant not much known or raised in this country, commonly called Tares, or Vetches, *the Vicia sativa of Linnæus.*

Its history and uses, as given by writers in England, together with the information I have derived from other sources, give me a very favorable opinion of it. I have unquestionable evidence that it can be grown in our climate in great perfection, and that it will prove a valuable product of our soil.

Botanical Character.—The botanical character as given by Linnæus, is as follows: *Leguminibus, sessilibus, subbinatis, erectis; foliis retusis; stipulis notatis. Lin. sp. plant* 736. *Vetch, with erect pods, growing by pairs and sitting close to the stalks, blunt lobes to the leaves, and spotted stipules, or common cultivated vetch, the pods containing black seeds frequently called Tares.*

There are many species of this genus of plants, but two only are cultivated in Europe, known by the name of winter and spring Tares. These are two varieties, if not two distinct species; one has a black seed, the other a white, and this difference is permanent.

These plants are annual, and perish soon after they have perfected their seeds.

[Prof. Martin has proved there is but one species of the tare and two varieties, the spring and winter, not very distinct.—*Ed. N. Y. F.*]

Advantages of Tares.—The advantages of Tares are thus given by Sir Arthur Young, who first introduced them into England. He says "the cultivation of tares is extending every year, in consequence of their importance becoming better understood. The author of this essay feels both pleasure and pride in having been the first person who raised them on a large scale, and publicly recommended them to the notice of agriculturists. Now in 1821, after thirty year's experience of their utility, it would be difficult for him to say more in their favor than they deserve. But he takes leave to observe that they may be made one of the principal means of enabling the arable farmer to support as much live stock as the grazier.

"For during the time they occupy the ground they produce as much green food of the best quality per acre, as the richest grazing land; and the ground may be cleared of them in such good time (in June) as to admit of raising a clean crop of either turnips, cole, cabbages or even potatoes, on the same soil, in the same year; or in lieu of any of these plants, if the soil be infested with couch, that may be eradicated, and the land sown with wheat in October; or even after the crop of either turnips, cole, cabbages, or potatoes, have been cultivated and removed, the same soil may be prepared, and sown with either wheat, barley, oats, or pulse. By this arrangement three valuable crops may in any place be obtained every two years.

"Tares support horses and will make both sheep and bullocks of every size and breed fat; they are excellent for promoting the secretion of milk in cows, ewes, and mares; they suit every situation, and flourish on almost every variety of soil. They do not depend on any particular market, and above all they manure the land fit for the immediate production of turnips, or cole; whereby a succession of green crops can be kept up, that would fatten a very increased quantity of live stock, and be the means of raising in situations the most distant from towns, an abundance of those great sources of fertility, dung and urine.

A judicious rotation of tares, turnips, cole or hardy cabbages, potatoes, clover, or sanfoin, may with perfect ease be made the means of rendering all arable land as rich as can be desired, and poor sheep-walks, downs and wastes, of ten times their former value.

"Tares yield a great deal of green food of a valuable kind, for the support of, and fattening all sorts of live stock; horses, neat cattle, sheep, and even hogs thrive well on them.

"It is perfectly clear," continues he, "that this crop more than repays every expense in obtaining it, by manure, and the improved condition of the soil. It is also nearly equally clear, that a good crop of it yields a surplus of *seven pounds* per acre. But suppose the surplus should by any unforeseen circumstance be reduced to *six pounds* or even to *five pounds*, it still is the production of the season of winter and spring, a time when in any other system, nothing can be obtained; and it completely avoids fallow for either a year, or half a year, by which, a great additional expense would unavoidably be incurred. And it may be insisted on, that the soil is in a much better condition after tares than after any fallow. Moreover, tares yield this considerable surplus as a fund to pay half a year's rent, suppose *ten shillings*, and half a year's taxes, *ten shillings*, and half a year's interest of capital and clear profit from *four to five or six pounds per acre.*

"Tares are suitable for almost every sort of soil, but for clay they are particularly so, owing to their coming to perfection in June, when they may be either eaten in cribs upon the soil, or carted from it without fear of poaching. And after the tares are off, there is time enough to cleanse the soil, and sow it with wheat in the best possible condition, certainly in better condition than after a whole year's fallow.

"*Mr. Checkett, of Belgrave Hall, near Leicester, in* 1821, *had cultivated tares and wheat alternately for ten years, on a few acres of strong clay soil, with abundant success.*

"Tares," says an author of an old work, entitled the Art of Husbandry, "are good strong nourishing food for cattle, and are propagated after the manner of peas, sown early and ploughed in just at their time of blooming, will make the ground light and mellow, and enrich it, especially stiff clays."

"Tares are of as great advantage to land as other pulse, and rather to be preferred to feed cattle with than any other thing. They need but one ploughing, and want no other manure than ploughing in of the last stubble, because they enrich the land themselves."

"The real money difference" says Sinclair, "which Tares have over a summer fallow, is from six to seven pounds per acre, (from thirty to thirty-five dollars.)" Perfection in the cultivation of of arable land," says Young, "consists in obtaining both tares and turnips in succession the same year." *A succession of Tares and turnips may be raised and consumed on dry land, till it is made of any desired degree of richness.*

Cultivation.—The land for winter Tares should be prepared during the month of September, or about the same time as for winter grain, in about the same manner. If the quality of the soil is not already good, or should it be very poor, a coat of manure should be given, after which two bushels of the seed mixed with eight quarts of oats, should be sown to the acre, and ploughed or harrowed in the same as for field peas; they must not be buried too deep. No farther cultivation is necessary.

[One and a half bushels per acre for seed, and two or three for soiling. We had winter tares sowed last fall, on Long Island, the 20th of October and 14th of November. They all perished in the winter.—*Ed. N. Y. F.*]

Harvesting.—As soon as the plants begin to blossom, they must be cut with a scythe and given to stock, or when designed for manure, they must be ploughed under, the same as clover.

Additional Remarks.—From the preceding remarks, the properties, cultivation and uses of Tares may be seen. I now have to add some further account of their utility and importance to the American farmer. Having read some statements of the plant in British authors, I formed a favorable opinion of it, and resolved to sow a small quantity by way of experiment. I accordingly purchased a few from a noted seedsman of this city, whose opinion I asked on their cultivation. He replied in substance that they had been tried, but would not succeed; that only some English farmers just over, attempted to raise them. I sowed them notwithstanding this discouraging statement; and although the ground was low, and has continued unusually wet during the season, they have arrived to a tolerable degree of perfection. I am confident that the crop would have been very luxuriant, had the soil been dry and in good order.

A farmer on Long Island, last year raised an excellent crop, and found them very valuable for soiling his horses. This season I understand he has extended the cultivation of them—a sure evidence of their utility.

In conclusion I wish to impart some further information, which if not new to most or all of your readers, was I confess to me.

I allude to the indigenous or spontaneous growth of the genuine *Vicia sativa* or Tares, in this country. This is certainly the fact, and which I inadvertently discovered. After my plants had arrived at perfection, or blossom, I was passing through or near a meadow laid down to grass last season, when I noticed a plant which appeared precisely the same as the Tares I had growing, and upon further examination, I found it was identically the same kind, the true European Vetch. I pulled some and exhibited them to the owner of the property, and another farmer both of whom were ignorant of them.

I took a handful on board the steamboat bound for the city, and there being a cow on deck, I presented it to her, and I assure you Mr. Editor, it was very pleasing to behold the avidity *with which she devoured* the quantity I gave her: she neither smelled or tasted, but most greedily ate all I gave. I then had confirmed in my mind all that I desired or anticipated on the subject, as relates to the growth and value of this plant.

A few days subsequent to this, I saw growing in another place in my neighborhood, near the water a considerable quantity of Tares, which exhibited unequivocal evidence of their adaptation to our soil. They were three or four feet high, and very luxuriant. I noticed some growing so close that they were completely matted together, and

showed the produce to be very great, notwithstanding the want of any cultivation and the disadvantage of their growing among grass and weeds. I gathered a quantity, and asked a farmer lately from one of our Eastern States, if he knew the name of the plant? He replied that he did: he said that it was the tare spoken of in the scripture, that grew among the wheat, that there was abundance in the State of Connecticut, sometimes infesting the wheat to that degree that it was very much injured. He was well acquainted with the spontaneous growth, but knew nothing of its cultivation and use. He further added that it often grew several feet high, and one variety much higher than the other, and usually comes up in the spring. His son who was present, stated that he had seen it come up in the fall, and grow several inches high, and he thought it would stand the winter; that they grew very rank, and so thick that it was impossible to walk through them.

Now, if they grow so well without, what might we not expect with cultivation? He further stated that he could procure for me several bushels of seed.

[Prof. Eaton considers this plant as a native of our country, but says, "perhaps it may have been introduced."—*Ed. N. Y. F.*]

I am forcibly impressed with the idea that the advantages of tares must be very great, not only for soiling or feeding different kinds of stock, but likewise for manure. Most farmers know the fertility imparted to the soil by ploughing in green crops, particularly clover: but there are some objections to all kinds grown for that purpose, not excepting even clover, which is considered the best; it being a biennial, little or no benefit can be derived from it till the second year, whereas Tares are fit for this purpose in a few months, and probably yield as much or more vegetable matter per acre. They completely obviate the necessity of a summer fallow for winter grain, turnips, late potatoes, cabbages, &c. in addition to the richness of the soil which they impart. Another fact worth recording is, that no vegetable draws less food from the soil; besides they yield a considerable quantity of seed, which are valuable for sowing, poultry, &c.

I therefore recommend the cultivation of Tares or Vetches, to the farmers of this country with the conviction that they will prove a *superior, valuable and important crop.* W. Beach.

East Wood Lawn, West Chester Co. July, 1834.

N. B.—Seeds may be had either of American or foreign growth, of Huxley & Co. No. 81 Barclay street, New York.

MODE OF SECURING A SUPPLY OF YOUNG CARROTS THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.

In cases where young carrots are required all the year round, the following mode of culture will be found to answer in producing them.

In the first week of August sow a crop of the short-horn kind in a cold frame, and a crop to succeed it in the third week of August, also in a cold frame, the latter of which will be at least two months after the first in coming in. Early in January sow a crop on a slow hot-bed, under glass; and early in February, on a slow hot-bed, under hoops and mats; in the succeeding months, sow occasionally in the open ground.

The above brief directions are, of course, sufficient, as there is no occasion for entering into details about soil, thinning, &c., which every one conversant with gardening knows: but perhaps a question may arise as to the necessity of sowing in frames in the month of August: it must, therefore, be understood, that these crops are to serve through all the winter; and, therefore, it will be found that glass will be of essential service, as the weather grows cold; and not only glass, but a covering of mats also will be necessary, during the night, in severe weather. One thing, however, must be attended to in the use of glass; namely, to be careful to give sufficient air at all times to keep the plants from getting drawn.

Abercrombie is, in my opinion, deficient upon the culture of this esculent for the purpose of having it young all the year round; and I much question if his method will answer fully in the most favorable situations, as to soil and climate, that Britain will afford.

I remain, sir, yours, &c. T. Rutger.

Shortgrove, Essex, Dec. 1833.

From the Gardener's Magazine.

ON PROPAGATING THE PURPLE BROCCOLI FROM SLIPS,

AND ON THE AGENCY OF MANURE PREPARED FROM SEA WEED, IN IMPROVING VARIOUS VEGETABLES.

On reading Mr. Kendall's article upon the propagation of cabbages from slips, I feel inclined to draw the attention of your readers to the growing of purple broccoli in the same way; a practice which was adopted, some years since, in the west of Cornwall, and, for aught I know, may be still continued there. The variety thus treated seemed to be rather peculiar in its habits, and compact and handsome in its growth. The head being removed for culinary purposes, the method was to let the stump remain, which had already thrown out sprouts* below; and these, on being left to grow, showed no indication to form heads for that season. In the month of June, the sprouts were sufficiently advanced to be clipped off; and, after being exposed a day or two in the sun to cauterize the wound, they were planted out in the usual manner. In two or three weeks they had taken root, and in the course of the autumn made fine stocky plants. I have seen many instances of the broccoli thus grown having heads three feet in circumference, and as close and compact as possible; but this extraordinary luxuriance was, I believe, principally owing to the nature of the manure used.

This manure consisted principally of sea weed, of the genus *Ulva*, several varieties of which are drifted on the sands in immense quantities in stormy weather. The weed forms a principal article of manure to the farmers, as well as to the market gardeners in the neighborhood of Penzance and other parts in the west of England, and is sought with avidity by both classes after a heavy gale, it being found, from experience, to be an excellent manure for a single crop. The farmers in that neighborhood mix it up with earth collected from furrows ploughed at certain distances in the field, and with sea sand, and, thus mixed, it rapidly decomposes, and soon becomes fit for use. The market-gardeners and cottagers frequently make use of it as a manure, in its raw state, for onions, potatoes, &c. For onions, the ground is so prepared, that, after a layer of it is spread over the surface, there may be a sufficient quantity of earth to cover it about two or three inches thick; after this has been levelled, the seeds are sown and raked in, and the produce, in many instances, is but little, if any thing, inferior in size to the onions imported from Lisbon. For potatoes, it is used either by putting a layer of it over the sets, whether in furrows or beds, and afterwards covering it with earth; or putting a layer of it first, placing the sets upon it, and then a covering of earth. In reference to the kidney potato, I think I may safely aver, that in no part of England are potatoes of this description to be found equal in quality to those grown in the neighborhood of Penzance; where, by extraordinary labor and care, they are frequently brought to market from the open ground by the middle of May. The sort principally grown for an early crop is known there by the name of "the Yorkshire kidney." I am not certain if this be its proper appellation, but it forms a long, handsome, flattish tuber, with the crown of a purplish hue.

With regard to the broccoli noticed above, in the ordinary course of garden culture, it forms a head averaging about two feet in circumference; its flavor is excellent, and, as such, it may be well recommended to notice; more especially as, by its being propagated from slips, it is secured from any variation from its natural habit.

I am, sir, yours, &c. T. Rutger.

* The following fact evinces the capacity of broccoli for forming sprouts:—"Two dozen of broccoli, a dozen of which were very fine and fit for table, were, within the last few days, cut from one stem, grown in the garden of Mr. Lewis, nurseryman, of Chelmsford." See also a notice of a broccoli plant which had stood six years, and produced good heads from sprouts every year, Gardener's Magazine, vol. vi, page 492.

TO OBTAIN LARGE HEADS ON ROSES.

In the Horticultural Register we find a method described to obtain large heads on standard roses by inarching in one season.

So soon as the plants indicate the circulation of sap, I begin to take off the head of the stock at the proposed height, bending it so that the plant designed to form the head is brought close to the top of the stock. I pare from the stem two or three inches of the bark, with a portion of the wood, at the most convenient part for forming the junction, after which the stock is neatly made to correspond, and in such a manner that the part where the union is intended to take place is very little increased in size. Tonguing should be avoided, since it offers no advantage, and often serves to weaken the union. They should be bound together with tape or good matting, and covered with a little moss, which should be kept damp. Should the stock be very tall, or weakly, the union of the parts would be strengthened and accelerated by making a small slit in the stock, and causing it to dip in the ground, or in a pot of earth placed for the purpose. The slit will heal, and throw out roots, which will support the head considerably; and after the head and stock are united, they may be pared off without the place being seen or the least injury being done.

THE WOOL CAMPAIGN

—In this vicinity is pretty nearly over for the season. Those who sold last, have generally sold best. Two growers at Bernardston sold at between 55 and 60 cents. The largest clip in Gill brought 50; the average of other sales there, was from 40 to 45, at which rates nearly all the remainder have been bought on speculation. There is a great demand for the article. Manufacturers and manufacturer's agents pass every day through this place on their way to the grazing towns.—*Greenfield Mercury.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUG. 27, 1834.

RYE. If you have land of a suitable quality, on which you wish to raise a valuable crop, with but little labor or expense, it may be good husbandry to sow it with winter rye. Soils of a sandy or gravelly nature are said to be the most suitable for this grain. Rye, likewise, is an excellent crop on soils, which are too rich to produce wheat. "Rye has been found very productive, when grown on a good soil, well cultivated, and merits much better treatment than it generally obtains. Farmers have discovered that it is capable of contending with bad cultivation, and an impoverished soil, and seldom allot better for it: consequently they too generally gather scanty crops."*

From the middle of August to the middle of September is said by most cultivators to be the best time for sowing rye. In the Memoirs of the New York Board of Agriculture, vol. i, p. 82, it is observed, "Rye should be sowed the last week in August or the first week in September, at the rate of about thirty-six quarts per acre, some say forty-eight quarts. But if it is not sowed at that time, it ought to be delayed until late in November, so that it may not come up till Spring." A poor soil requires earlier sowing than a rich one. According to the *Farmer's Assistant*, if rye is sowed early, and the soil is in good tilth, one bushel of seed to the acre will be sufficient. For late fall sowing, or spring sowing, from a bushel and a half to two bushels to an acre will prove the proper quantity. Other things equal the poorer the soil the more seed will be required.

A writer in the American Farmer, vol. i, p. 173, says, "the great and the only secret in regard to insuring a good crop of rye is EARLY sowing. From the middle of August to the middle of September I have always found to be the best time for sowing rye. From three pecks to a bushel per acre is amply sufficient for seed. Early sown rye is much heavier than that which is sown later; and further it affords excellent pastures both in fall and spring, nor does pasturing injure the crop: in many cases it is a real benefit—particularly when eaten down by sheep. Clover also succeeds much better after rye than after wheat."

In England, it is sometimes the practice to sow rye for the sole purpose of making green fodder for cattle and sheep, particularly the latter in the Spring. *Banister's Husbandry*, an English work of merit, says "when rye is sown for sheep feed, it is proper to allow three bushels to the acre, for where the blade, haulm or stalk form the primary object, a much larger proportion of seed is requisite than when the crop is meant for harvesting." Loudon, however, observes that "Rye is sometimes sown as a green crop, with a view of affording some keep for sheep early in the spring; and also for being ploughed in as a manure; but that husbandry must be bad or unfortunate which requires recourse to either mode. In some districts it is customary to sow the head lands of wheat fields with rye, which is said to keep poultry from penetrating to the wheat." *Bardley's Husbandry*, likewise, observes that "Mr. Isaac Young, of Georgia, mixed rye amongst his seed wheat, and thus escaped the blast of his wheat. It was repeatedly tried till he was convinced of its efficacy; and then he sowed five acres with *wheat, surrounded with a list of 25 feet breadth of rye*; this also succeeded; and being repeated is found a certain security to the wheat."

We will conclude this article with some notices of great crops of rye:—Ephraim Wood, Esq. of Camden, Me. sowed 5 bushels and 3 pecks of rye in September, 1822, on about 5 acres of ground newly cleared of the wood, which produced 240 bushels—over 40 bushels to the bushel sowing, and about 48 to the acre. Its being sown early, and in good ground occasioned a large number of shoots to spring from one root. In the year 1827, according to the Hampshire Gazette, Linus and Dorus Graves of Hadley, Mass. had 40 acres of rye in one field, which was so stout and thick that the reaping of one fourth of an acre was considered a day's work. It was estimated that the average product would be about 35 bushels to the acre. The Newburyport Herald stated that Capt. John Sanborn of East-Kingston, Rockingham county, N. H. raised, in 1830, 357 bushels of winter rye from 7 bushels sowing, on 9 1-2 acres of ground; being 51 bushels to the bushel sown, and about 37 1-2 bushels per acre. Mr. Richard Adams, jr. received a premium of $20 from the Mass. Agr. Soc. for having raised in 1830, 38 bushels and three pecks of rye from an acre. Mr. Adams Knight, of Newbury, Mass. received a premium of $20 from the Mass. Agr. Soc. for having raised in 1832, 45⅝ bushels of rye on an acre of ground. This rye was sown in August. Mr. Gideon Foster, of Charlestown, Mass. obtained in 1832, 38 bushels and 2 quarts of winter rye to the acre. Mr. Tristram Little, of Newbury, Mass. raised in 1832 45 bushels and 20 quarts to the acre. Mr. N. Smith, of Roxbury, Mass. raised in 1833, 72 1-2 bushels of rye on one acre and 264 rods. Mr. John Keely, of Haverhill, Mass. in 1832, raised from one acre and 13 rods, 46 bushels and 3 pecks. Mr. Richard Jaques, of Newbury, Mass. in 1833, raised 35 3-4 bushels on an acre.

TURNIPS. Sow strong unleached wood ashes, or quicklime, or soot, or plaster, either, or a mixture of all these over your turnip fields soon after the turnips appear above ground to secure them from the fly and produce a large crop. Loudon says that *Arch Garrie*, a Scottish gardener of merit, tried steeping turnip seed in sulphur, sowing soot, ashes and sea sand, along the drills, all without effect. At last he tried dusting the rows when the plants were in the seed leaf, with quicklime, and found that effectual in preventing the depredations of the fly. "A bushel of quicklime," he says, "is sufficient to dust over an acre of drilled turnips, and a boy may soon be taught to lay it on almost as fast as he can walk along the drills. If the seminal leaves are powdered in the slightest degree it is sufficient; but should the rain wash the lime off before the turnips are in the rough leaf, it may be necessary to repeat the operation, if the fly begins to make its appearance."

* Lorain.

ITEMS OF ECONOMY.

Substitute for ringing Swine. To prevent swine from digging in the soil, the best method is to cut the two tendons of their snouts with a sharp knife, about an inch and an half from the nose. This may be done with little pain, and no prejudice to the animal, when about two or three months old. The common practice of restraining them by rings fixed in the snout is troublesome and painful; they must be replaced as often as they give way, and that happens so frequently, that rings afford but little security against the nuisance.—*Loudon.*

Preservation of Grapes. It is customary in France to pack grapes for the London markets in *saw-dust.* If the precaution of drying the saw-dust by a gentle heat, before use, be had recourse to, this expedient may answer very well; but if this is not done, and if the wood has been cut fresh, the turpentine, and other odours of the wood cannot fail to injure the fruit. Oak saw-dust will answer best.

To clean White Satin. Fresh chalk must be strewed over it, and then well brushed with a hard brush. Should the satin not be sufficiently clean by the first dusting, it may be done a second time, and it will both clean and beautify the satin. The more it is brushed the better.

Scrape a little French chalk on grease spots, on any colored silk, and after a few hours they will entirely disappear.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

AN Adjourned Meeting of the Mass. Hort. Society *will be held at their room on Saturday, August 30th*, 1834. A full attendance of the members is requested, as business of importance will come before the meeting.

The chairmen of the several committees appointed at a former meeting of the Society, for the purpose of procuring plants, and making necessary arrangements for the ensuing exhibition, are requested to make their reports.

Per order, CHAS. M. HOVEY, *Sec. pro tem.*

FRUITS EXHIBITED.

Horticultural Hall, Aug. 23.

PEARS. Mr. Manning—*Fin or D'Ete* or Fine Gold of Summer.

Mr. E. M. Richards—*Fine Gold of Summer, August Muscat.*

Mr. C. Newhall of Dorchester—*Fondante D'Ete*, also a native pear, the original tree raised by Dr. Baylies.

APPLES. By Mr. Philbrick of Brookline—*River Apple* as the kind is by some called. This name may belong to another.

By Mr. E. M. Richards—Benoni, as usual very fine; Red Juneating; another named variety and an unnamed kind.

PLUMS. By Mr. Saml. Pond—*Pond's Seedling*, fine.

By Mr. Thomas Mason of the Charlestown Vineyard—handsome specimens of the Bolmer's Washington.

For the Committee, WILLIAM KENRICK.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

Mr. Wm. Kenrick, Dahlias—Theodore, Queen of the Yellows, Countess Platoff, Conspicua, &c.; Roses—varieties of Noisettes and Chinese, Rudbeckias, Asclepias, Tuberosa and pulchra, Bignonia or Trumpet flower, Delphinium urceolatum, Helianthus multiflorus, Mignonette, Snowberry, Lobelia cardinalis, Corchorus Althea frutex, many varieties, &c. &c.

Thos. Mason, Charlestown Vineyard—Carnations, Dracocephalum speciosum, Dahlias variety, Rudbeckia purpurea, Bignonia grandiflora, Houstonia coccinea, Statice armeria, Eupatorium odoratum, Verbascum delphinium.

Messrs. Winships—variety as usual.

By order of the Committee,

JONA. WINSHIP, Chairman

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

PRIZE ARTICLES. The last New England Galaxy contains a long poem entitled "ENTHUSIASM," written by J. L. Lewis, jr. of Penn Yan, N. Y. to which was awarded a premium of $25, offered about 6 months since by the publishers of that paper for the best poetical article. The number of the week previous contained a spirited tale entitled a "TALE OF ERROR," written by Miss Corinna Prentiss of Keene, N. H., which obtained the prize of $50 offered for the best prose article. In the true spirit of liberality the proprietors have continued the same offer for premium articles, viz. $50 for the best TALE, $25 for the best POEM, and $25 for the best HUMOROUS ARTICLE, to be sent post paid directed to the Editor of the Galaxy, on or before the 30th of April 1835.

Wheat. The Hatfield meadows have borne a rich wheat crop this year. The species planted there is the yellow wheat. This is the fifth or sixth season since it was introduced, and no blight has as yet occurred, the crops averaging every season from fifteen to twenty-five bushels.—*Franklin Freeman.*

Solvent of Indian Rubber. There is no solvent of Indian rubber so good for gardening and most other purposes, as refined coal tar, sold under that name by drug merchants, which is only common coal tar deprived of water by boiling.—Robert Mallet, 24 Capel Street, Dublin, March 19, 1834.—*Loudon.*

Peach Orchards—Temperance. Ferguson, in his "Practical Notes on a Second Visit to Canada," bears the following testimony in favor of temperance:

We had a fine ride to-day, through a varied and well cultivated country, to Syracuse. The weather continues delightful, and the immense quantity of fruit in the orchards, especially the standard peaches, excited in our party much surprise. The trees are literally bending under their load, and the ground is covered with the fallen. Pigs and poultry, cows and calves, are every where devouring them at will. From the town of Camillus, I took my seat beside our driver, and found him a most intelligent amusing fellow. He told me that he had fourteen dollars per month, with board, and a *carte blanche* for liquor, but that he rarely tasted any thing stronger than cider; sometimes a drop of brandy in a very wet night. "A few years ago," says he, "Sir, no coachman considered himself qualified to drive a stage *unless he was drunk;* but there is a vast change now-a-days,"—and I believe it is the case, for I found an offer of a treat at the bar, on more than one occasion, civilly declined.

BOOKS UPON AGRICULTURE, &c.

The Complete Farmer,	Price,	$ 1.00
Deane's New England Farmer,	"	2.50
Loudon's Encyclopedia of Agriculture,	"	11.00
Loudon's do. of Gardening,	"	9.00
New American Orchardist,	"	1.25
New American Gardener,	"	1.00
Planter's Guide, (Arboricultural,)	"	3.00
American Farriery,	"	75
Hind's do.	"	1.00
Moubray on Poultry,	"	75
Farmer's Own Book,	"	50
Frugal Housewife,	"	50
Cobb's Treatise on Silk and Mulberry,	"	50
Forsyth on Fruit Trees,	"	1.25
Pomological Manual, 2 vols. *each*,	"	1.00
Prince on the Vine,	"	1.50
Coxe on Fruit Trees,	"	1.50
Nicol's Planter's Calender,	"	2.00
Nuttall's Ornithology, new edition,	"	3.00
Florist's Manual, &c. &c. &c.	"	37

For Sale at the Farmer Office, GEO. C. BARRETT.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

FINE plants of the Methven Scarlet Keen's Seedling, Mulberry, Royal Scarlet Southborough Seedling, Knersti's Pine, and Hautboy STRAWBERRIES, for sale by the dozen or hundred, at HOVEY & CO.'s,
aug 16 No. 79 & 81 Cornhill.

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.

THE Committee on Farms, Fruit, Mulberry, Forest Trees, and Shrubs, will meet at the Middlesex Hotel in Concord, on Monday 1st day of September next, and proceed to view such Farms as may be formally entered for premiums.

PER ORDER, BENJAMIN DIX,
JOSEPH BRADLY,
M. M. RUTTER,
JOHN H. LORING,
JAMES EUSTIS,
CONCORD, Aug. 16, 1834. COMMITTEE.

SPLENDID TULIPS.

JUST RECEIVED, from the Horticultural Gardens connected with the New England Seed Store—

A splendid collection of TULIP ROOTS, now in fine order for transplanting—comprising some of the most beautiful varieties cultivated in this vicinity, viz:

Marriage de ma Fille—*beautifully striped*, and very large.
Bonaparte, Elephant, Duke of York,
Prince Charles, Van Thol, *very early*. Proserpine,
Rosy on White,
White and Purple, with all the variety of striped, flamed, &c. upon all the different ground colors—single and double—Parrots—Bizarres, &c.

Assortment of finest, $2 per doz.
Assortments at $1.50 and $1 per doz.

Also, Common Tulip Roots of all colors and good size, at $5 per 100 roots.

As above, Gladiolus Communis, or Sword Lily.

For Sale at the Farmer Office, 51 & 52 North Market street, Boston. GEO. C. BARRETT.

FARMERS ATTEND.

A GENTLEMAN who intends to embark for Europe, in October next, wishes to engage an *experienced Farmer* to take charge of his farm of about forty acres, distant seven miles from Boston. Said farm is easy of cultivation, is in good order, well stocked, and has a house upon it, in which said farmer could reside.

Liberal wages will be paid, but no person need apply unless he can give the best recommendations, and has a practical knowledge of his business. Apply at this office. eptf jy19

SEEDS, (for fall sowing)

FOR SALE, at the New England Seed Store, connected with the N. E. Farmer office, 51 & 52 North Market street.

White Portugal Onion Seed—Silver Skin, do.—Fall or Prickly Spinach—Black Spanish or Winter Radish—Celery, &c. &c. aug 13

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS, 1834.

THE Subscriber is now daily receiving his supplies of Garden Seeds, growth 1834, of which are various sorts of Turnip, Cabbage, Spinage, &c. &c. It is the determination to send nothing but what he is willing to *warrant;* a great proportion of the vegetable seeds are grown in our own climate, and which are much superior to the general run of foreign seeds. The varieties of Turnip Seed now in proper season to sow, will be found superior to any imported, with the single exception of Ruta Baga—one pound of well saved American seed is worth three of foreign, for this plain reason, that the seed saved here (at least what is grown under my direction) is from selected or transplanted Turnips, by which process every impure sort is thrown out, and only the fairest sorts saved—whereas in Europe they generally leave the Turnips in the field all winter, which are often much injured by severe rains and spring frosts, and cannot in the nature of things produce as pure seed as a well housed root, and this is the reason why it costs us five times as much to get it raised here as to import it; it is not necessary to state who is benefitted by it; certainly the farmer who depends on a full and genuine crop of this nutritive root—some of the finest sorts and which are of the quality stated, are the large White Norfolk, Ruta Baga or Russia Turnip; White Flat Dutch, Red and Green Top, Yellow Aberdeen or Bullocks, Yellow Stone, Swan's Egg (a choice sort), Long Yellow French: also, Long Tankard, or Rat Tail. Together with several fancy sorts, as Yellow Malta, Garden Stone, Dale's Hybrid, &c.

Constantly on hand, a full assortment of such Garden Seeds as are adapted to a West India climate; assortments suitable for the Islands of Bermuda, Jamaica, St. Croix, &c. made up on short notice; also, choice Flower Seeds, for the same climates.

The collection of Green House Plants is select, embracing all the finer varieties of the Camellia Japonica, 50 sorts; Pelargeniums, 80 sorts; Fuchsias, Jasmines, Ixoras, China Roses, Salvia Mexicana, &c. can be viewed with comfort under spacious awnings. Also, a great variety of fancy articles for the Garden, the Conservatory, the Boudoir, &c. beautiful painted Flower Glasses, China Pots, Polished Steel Ladies' Garden Implements, Grass Cutters, Silver Steel Scythes, Ladies' Transplanting Trowels, Grecian Vases, from $40 to $80 the pair.

Bird seed of every sort, Chinese Gold Fish, &c.

aug. 27. GEORGE C. THORBURN, 67 Liberty St. New York.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

			FROM	TO
APPLES, russets,		barrel		
BEANS, white,		bushel	2 00	2 32
BEEF, mess, (new)		barrel	10 00	
Cargo, No. 1		"	7 50	7 75
prime,		"	6 25	6 50
BEESWAX, (American)		pound	18	22
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,		"	13	15
CHEESE, new milk,		"	8	9
skimmed milk,		"	3½	5
FEATHERS, northern, geese,		"	40	45
southern, geese,		"	35	40
FLAX, American,		pound	9	10
FLAXSEED,		bushel	1 50	1 62
FLOUR, Genesee, cash.		barrel	5 00	5 25
Baltimore, Howard str. new		"	5 37	
Baltimore, wharf,			5 25	5 50
Alexandria,		"	5 25	5 37
GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow,		oushel	72	73
southern yellow,		"	68	69
white,		"	67	68
Rye, Northern,		"	65	75
Barley,		"	60	65
Oats, Northern, (prime)		"	41	42
HAY, best English,		ton	20 00	21 00
Eastern screwed,		"	13 00	14 00
Hard pressed,		"	12 00	13 00
HONEY,		gallon	36	46
HOPS, 1st quality		pound	12	14
2d quality		"	10	12
LARD, Boston, 1st sort, (none)		pound		
Southern, 1st sort,		"	7	7½
LEATHER, Slaughter, sole,		"	17	18
" upper,		lb.	10	12
Dry Hide, sole,		pound	15	17
" upper,		lb.	18	20
Philadelphia, sole,		pound	21	23
Baltimore, sole,		"	22	24
LIME, best sort		cask	85	90
PORK, Mass. inspec., extra clear,		barrel	17 00	18 00
Navy, Mess,		"	13 00	13 50
Bone, middlings,		"		
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,		bushel	2 37	2 50
Red Top, northern,		"		1 00
Red Clover, northern,		pound		8
White Dutch Honeysuckle		"	28	33
TALLOW, tried,		cwt	7 00	7 50
WOOL, prime or Saxony Fleeces,			60	65
American, full blood, washed		pound	50	52
do. 3-4ths do.		"	43	48
do. 1-2 do.		"	35	40
do. 1-4 and common		"	30	55
Native washed,		"	38	40
Northern pulled. Pulled superfine,		"	50	52
1st Lambs,		"	40	42
2d "		"	37	40
3d "		"	20	35
1st Spinning,		"	35	40

Southern pulled wool is generally 5 cts. less per lb.

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

HAMS, northern,	pound	9½	10
southern,	"	8	9
PORK, whole hogs,	"	6½	7
POULTRY, (uncertain)	"		
BUTTER, (tub)	"	14	17
lump, new,	"	20	25
EGGS,	dozen	18	20
POTATOES, (new)	bushel	75	1 00
CIDER, (according to quality,)	barrel		

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, Aug. 25, 1834.
Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

At Market 590 Beef Cattle, 190 Stores, 4450 sheep, and 230 swine. About 50 Beef Cattle remain unsold.

PRICES. *Beef Cattle*—Dull sales, and prices considerably reduced; a very few were sold on Saturday for something more than $5. We quote for today as follows: prime at $5; good at 4 50 a 4 75; thin 3 50 a 4 25.

Stores.—Not enough sales were effected to establish prices.

Working Oxen—Several pairs were sold at auction, at $56 1-2, 66, 80, 82, and 84.

Sheep—"Dull." We noticed one lot of 250 taken at 1 27; also lots at 1 50, 1 58, 1 67, 1 75, 1 92, 2, and 2 17. Wethers at 2, 2 25, 2 50 and 2 75.

Swine—We noticed one lot, half barrows, of about 100 fair quality, not selected, taken at 5c; at retail 5 1-2 a 6 for sows, 6 1-2 a 7 for barrows.

BLACK SEA WHEAT.

FOR SALE, a few bushels of this valuable variety of Winter Wheat, of which an account may be found in N. E. Farmer, vol. xi, page 118. GEO. C. BARRETT,
New England Seed Store

MISCELLANY.

THE WANDERING WIND.

BY MRS. HEMANS.

THE wind, the wandering wind
Of golden summer eves!
Whence is the thrilling magic
Of its tones among the leaves?

Oh, is it from the waters,
Or from the long, tall grass?
Or is it from the hollow rocks
Through which its breathings pass?

Or is it from the voices
Of all in one combined,
That it wins the tone of mastery?
The wind, the wandering wind?

No, no, the strange sweet accents
That with it come and go,
They are not from the osiers,
Or the fir-trees, whispering low.

They are not of the river,
Nor of the caverned hill:
'Tis the human love within us
That gives them power to thrill.

They touch the links of memory
Around our spirits twined,
And we start, and weep, and tremble,
To the wind, the wandering wind!

From the Westchester Herald.

AN EDITOR'S LIFE.

READER! you know very little about the life of an Editor, and it is not worth while for us to try to tell you what sort of a life he leads.—Paper, ink and types can't describe it. Pencil and paint may be essayed in vain. To know how an Editor lives you must—become an Editor. But we say to you, as we have said to almost every one who has ever thought worth while to advise with us on the subject,—don't try it, we beseech you. Stick to the lapstone—the shears—the sledge—the handsaw—the plough—the pestle—or even be a lawyer, and whistle for clients—and you may chance to "go ahead"—but, as you value quiet and consistency, as you wish to have comfort by day, and rest by night, don't be an Editor!

Do you ask why?—Just think, for a moment, what an Editor *must* do, and what he must *not* do, and your question will be answered.

He must publish all the news—and he must not publish any thing that is not founded in fact.

He must endeavor to raise the standard of public morals, but he must not attack any vice, or error, or infirmity, to which any of his patrons or friends are subject.

He must *write*, whether he is gloomy or gladsome—sick or well—whether the mercury runs high or low—whether political prospects are fair or foul—still, he must *write*, and he must produce something that is either pretty or popular, or he is deemed a stupid fellow.

He must print whatever is sent or handed to him for insertion, whether he can read it or not—let his space be little or much—at the very time, and in the very manner that is requested.

He must remember and duly execute all orders, verbal or written, that his kind patrons are so obliging as to dictate.

He must be, literally, "all things to all men," and try to please every body—or—he must "take the responsibility" of acting upon principle—pursue an independent course—labor to uphold the rights and liberties, and to improve the manners and morals of his country—determine to be honest in the worst of times—*write* like a free man and *toil* like a slave—wear out his press and types, and finally himself—and leave to his children,—if he can keep the one, and accumulate the other—a *good name*, and a *file of old newspapers!*

TO FARMERS.

Is it for your interest to grow corn for the purpose of selling it to the distiller, that he may work it up into whiskey? Will you not make more money, by having it ground and feeding it to your cattle and swine, by at least twenty per cent., than by selling it to the distillery?

To answer the question, let us calculate a little, taking one thousand bushels of corn as the crop from a well conducted farm; forty cents per bushel as the cost of labor and seed, and 60 cents as the price at which it is sold:

1,000 bushels at 40 cents, is	-	$400
1,000 do. 60 cents, is	-	600
Nett gain,	-	$200

or fifty per cent., allowing nothing for interest on the capital invested, and supposing the grain sold to the distiller.

Let the grower of the thousand bushels of corn refuse to sell it to the distiller, and employ it in fattening neat cattle and swine. Twenty bushels of corn or its equivalent in other food, fed upon the most approved method, will fatten an ox, provided he is in good condition at the commencement; and twelve, or its equivalent in other food, will fatten a swine. These numbers, then, we will assume, and will suppose the farmer to put up for feeding 24 oxen and 43 swine; for these numbers at the above rates of twenty and twelve will consume the thousand bushels. The debtor side of the account will stand as follows:

1,000 bushels corn, at 40 cts. a bushel, is	$400 00
12 pair of oxen, at $40 per pair, -	480 00
43 swine, at $2 50 each, - -	107 50
Total amount of capital invested,	$987 50
To this we will add for extra labor,	12 50
Total,	$1,000 00

Credit side.

24 oxen weighing 900 pounds each, at $4 per 100 weight, is - - - - -	$864 00
Hides and tallow, - - - -	100 00
43 swine, weighing each 2 1-2 cwt. at $5	535 00
Lard, 50 lbs. from each, 2,150 lbs. at 8 cts. is - - - - - -	172 00
Total value of oxen and swine fattened,	$1,671 00
Amount of capital invested, -	1,000 00
Nett gain, allowing as before nothing for interest on investment, - -	$671 00

or nearly seventy per cent.; more than twenty over what would have been gained by selling the corn to the distiller.

From the above hypothesis, and on trial it would not vary much from the fact, does it not clearly appear, that when a man sells his corn to make whiskey, he impoverishes himself to enrich another, and assists in spreading abroad disease and crime and death.

When temperance men sell their coarse grains to the distiller, they not only act unworthy the cause they have espoused, but they directly violate their pledge; they promote intemperance and injure others, while they do not benefit themselves so much as they might by applying their surplus grain to a different purpose.

The farmers of America can end the woes of intemperance just when they please. Only cease to furnish material, and the fire must go out. Will they do it?—*Temperance Recorder.*

MAXIMS.

When either side grows warm with argument the wisest man gives over first.

Write down the advice of him who loves you, though you like it not at present.

We are bound to be honest, though not to be rich.

When your companions get drunk and fight, take up your hat and wish them good night.

You must be content sometimes with rough roads.

Want of prudence is too frequently the want of virtue, nor is there on earth a more powerful advocate for vice than poverty.—*Goldsmith.*

FRUIT TREES.

ORNAMENTAL TREES, ROSES, FLOWERING PLANTS, &c. NURSERY of WILLIAM KENRICK in NEWTON, 5½ *miles from Boston by the City Mills, and ¼ a mile from the Worcester Rail Road.*

A rare collection of Fruit trees, Trees and shrubs of ornament, Roses, Dahlias, &c. This Nursery now covers compactly, the most part of 18 acres; and includes of Trees and plants in different stages of growth, from two to three hundred thousand. Of *new celebrated Pears alone*, 150 kinds, a part of which having been already proved in our climate, are especially recommeneed. Of Peaches, a Capital Collection, for extensive numbers and fine kinds—Apples—Cherries—Plums—Nectarines—Apricots—Almonds—Quinces—Grape Vines—Currants—Raspberries—Gooseberries—Strawberries—Figs, &c.—Selections from the best varieties known.

MORUS MULTICAULIS, OR NEW CHINESE MULBERRY, so celebrated for the food of silkworms.

Of ROSES. A superb collection of from 300 to 400 hardy and China varieties; from numerous importations, and first rate sources. White Flowering Horse Chesnuts, Weeping Willows, Catalpas, Mountain Ash, Silver Firs, Venetian Sumach, Altheas, Honeysuckles, Azaleas, &c. &c.—in all, of Ornamental trees, and shrubs, 650 varieties. Of Herbaceous flowering Plants, 300 choice varieties, including the finest kinds of Pæonies, and 100 splendid varieties of Double Dahlias.

Gentlemen are invited to forward their orders early in Autumn, being an excellent season for transplanting. Address to WILLIAM KENRICK, NEWTON. Trees, &c. delivered in Boston free of charge for transportation, and suitably packed, and from thence when ordered duly forwarded, by land or sea. Or orders will receive the same attention if left with GEO. C. BARRETT, who is agent, at his seed store and New England Farmer Office, Nos. 51 & 52, North Market Street, Boston. Catalogues gratis on application. Je 25

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☞ No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

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